

# DRIVE PERSISTS IN BIG BATTLE TO REACH PARIS

French Hold Magnificently and Advance Has Already Been Practically Checked

NEW YORK, June 10.—(Associated Press)—The resumption of the great Battle of the West was launched yesterday by the army of Crown Prince Rupprecht, which struck savagely against the French along a twenty mile front, between Noyons and Montdidier.

The initial smash brought German gains, varying from a few hundred yards to a mile and a half, the main gains being on the right wing of the attacking army. The objective is apparently Paris and the initial maneuver is evidently to bend the French front at this point towards St. Just-en-Chaussée, ten miles south of Montdidier, on the French left, and upon the railroad junction of Compiègne, twelve miles southwest of Noyons, on their right.

IN TREMENDOUS FORCE  
The drive was resumed in tremendous force, following two days of heavy bombardment, but the initial success has been very much less than that of any of the three previous drives.

South of Montdidier the Germans drove forward for two and a half miles. In the center of their line of attack, towards Reims-sur-Matz, the gains were for two and a half miles, this being the greatest penetration. Between Reims and Noyons the French held strongly and the gains were insignificant.

PAYING PRICE IN DEAD

The Allied commanders along this front announce that they had warning that the attack was being developed and had prepared to meet it, allowing the Germans such gains as they were willing to pay for in dead and wounded when these gains did not threaten seriously any important points. Where it was necessary to hold, as it was to the south of Noyons, to prevent any further movement against Soissons, the French threw the attackers back.

An official report from Paris, announcing the new drive, admits that the Germans have gained to a depth in places of two miles and more. The fighting is very heavy all along the new battleline, says the report, but the French have offered such resistance to the multiplied efforts of the enemy that the advance has already been checked, especially on the wings.

FRENCH HOLDING WELL

British Army headquarters states that no new attack has been developed along the British front in conjunction with the fresh effort of Rupprecht towards Paris, although a heavy bombardment at a number of points along the northern Franco-British line gave promise that the offensive would be on a larger scale than has been launched.

"It may be," says this British communique, "that for the moment the Germans contemplate concentrating their reserves on the southern drive with the idea of capturing Compiègne and thus straightening out the southern edge of their Paris-ward salient. The fall of Compiègne would force the retirement of the French from all their positions protecting Soissons north of the Aisne."

"The latest reports from the French front are cheerful and it appears that the French are holding magnificently."

FRENCH ALSO ATTACK

While the Germans were launching their new offensive west of the Oise, the French, to the east of that river and between it and the Aisne, made two vigorous local attacks, improving their positions, capturing two woods and taking a total of two hundred prisoners, while a heavy local attack by the Germans upon the British west of Rheims failed with heavy losses.

The Berlin communique makes no mention of the new drive but reports a defeat northwest of Chateau Thierry of an American attempt to advance. This is the first official mention by Berlin of the presence of Americans on this front. Their official wireless said: "American troops, attacking northwest of Chateau Thierry, were driven back with heavy losses. We took a number of prisoners."

PERHAPS DOESN'T KNOW IT

The reports from General Pershing give no substantiation to the claim of Berlin. The official American communique, covering the fighting of Saturday, to which the German wireless also refers, tells of an unsuccessful attack by the Germans upon the Franco-American lines northwest from Chateau Thierry to La Ferte, when the enemy lost heavily, failing to reach the American lines with their charges.

Yesterday, says a report from American Headquarters, the Americans entered upon the first phase of their part of a new battle of the Marne, heavily bombarding the German lines but making no effort to send forward their infantry.

The artillery duels along the Toul front are diminishing. London announces that the German bombardment of the southern part of the British front, from Villers-Bretonneux north to Albert, has been above the normal, the same being true of the shelling maintained of the lines on the south side of the Flanders salient, between Givenchy and Rebecq.

## PLAN TO CELEBRATE ITS SEMI-CENTENARY

Special Committee Selected To Arrange For Observance

W. R. Castle, chairman of the Y. M. C. A. Fifty-fifth Anniversary committee, has appointed a special committee to arrange the program for this celebration which takes place next April. He has named P. J. Lowrey, P. C. Jones, Ed Towse, Dr. W. C. Hobbs and Rev. A. W. Palmer with the concurrence of President William G. Hall.

The Honolulu Young Men's Christian Association was organized on April 30, 1869. Next April will mark the fiftieth milestone in its history. This committee which has just been appointed will take up the program features in connection with a suitable observance of the semi-centennial.

Full report will be included in a special guest of the association during the fiftieth anniversary according to plans developed by the executive committee. Super was general secretary for ten years from 1906 until 1916 and had a large part in the great development of the "Y" in Honolulu.

## BORING IS STARTED FOR NEW HILO WHARF

Boring work around the proposed new wharf for Hilo is going ahead well and already one line of holes is finished. A cable drill is being used, which, having a hollow stem, brings up samples of the coral, sand and mud, of which the harbor bottom is composed, reports the Hilo Tribune.

Nine holes have been bored in the bay along line A and two others are now completed on line B. Some of the holes are not very deep, as the instructions are to stop boring when hard coral is reached. Some holes are fairly deep and in one instance the drill had to be sent down to a depth of 117 feet.

## FRANCES COWELL AND "STUBBY" HEARD FROM

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—(Associated Press)—Miss Frances Cowell swam over the mile lifeguard course here yesterday in 28:53.33 seconds.

Harold ("Stubby") Kruger of Honolulu swam the 40-yard distance backstroke in 0:23.25.

# UNITED STATES CHAMPIONS CAUSE OF WEAK AND SEEKS NOTHING OF SELF ADVANTAGE

WASHINGTON, June 10.—(Official)—I don't as may seem the emotion, the people of the United States are not and soul in sympathy with the weaker nations and with all suffering people. The country desires nothing more than to see anything of a grandeur in the weaker nations. This assurance was given last week by President Wilson to a delegation of Mexican editors now visiting this country. His speech was called to Mexico and was not made public in this country until today.

The President explained the misunderstanding that has existed of the position of the United States and expressed the deepest regret that it should have existed and he told of his earnest desire to end all misunderstandings.

The Monroe doctrine came in for his attention and he spoke of it as promulgated without asking the consent of the other American States. He proposes an alliance between these states and later a similar alliance between the nations of the world as the only way to secure a permanent peace.

FRIENDSHIP OFFERED

"Gentlemen, I have never received a group of men who are more welcome than you are because it has been one of my distresses during the period of my presidency that the Mexican people did not more thoroughly understand the attitude of the United States toward Mexico. I think I can assure you, and I hope you have had every evidence of the truth of my assurance, that the attitude is one of sincere friendship. And not merely the sort of friendship which prompts one to do to his neighbor any harm, but the sort of friendship which earnestly desires to do his neighbor service."

"My own policy, and the policy of my own administration was at every point based upon this principle that international settlement of the affairs of Mexico was none of our business; that we had no right to interfere with or to dictate to Mexico in any particular with regard to her own affairs. Take one aspect of our relations which one time may have been difficult for you to understand."

"When we sent troops into Mexico our sincere desire was nothing else than to assist you to get rid of the man who was making the settlement of your affairs for the time being impossible. We had no desire to use our troops for any other purpose, and I was in hopes that by assisting in that way and thereby immediately withdrawing, I might give substantial proof of the truth of the assurance that I had given your government through President Carranza. And at the present time it distresses me to learn that certain influences which I assume to be German in their origin are trying to make the wrong impression throughout Mexico as to the purpose of the United States, and not only this wrong impression, but to give an absolutely untrue account of things that happen."

PEOPLE MISINFORMED

"You know the distressing things that have been happening just off our coast. You know of vessels that have been sunk. I yesterday received a quotation from a paper in Guadalajara which stated that thirteen of our battleships had been sunk off the coast of Chesapeake. You see how dreadful it is to have people so radically misinformed. It is added that our navy department was withholding the truth with regard to these sinkings. I have no doubt that the publisher of the paper published that in perfect innocence without intending to convey wrong impressions, but it is evident that allegations of that sort proceed from those who wish to make trouble between Mexico and the United States."

"Now gentlemen, for the time being at any rate, and I hope it will not be a short time, the influence of the United States is somewhat pervasive in the affairs of the world, and I believe it is pervasive because the nations of the world are coming to believe that our sincere desire is to do no disinterested service."

CHAMPIONS OF WEAK ONES

"We are champions of those nations which have not had military standing which would enable them to compete with the strongest nations in the world, and I look forward with pride to the time which I hope will come when we can give substantial evidence, not only that we do not want anything out of this war, but that we would not accept anything out of it; that it is absolutely a case of disinterested action, and if you will watch the attitude of our people you will see nothing stir them so deeply as assurances that this war, so far as we are concerned, is for idealistic objects."

"One of the difficulties that I experienced during the first three years of the war, was in getting the foreign offices of European nations to believe that the United States was seeking nothing for herself, that her neutrality wasn't selfish, and that if she came in she would not come in to get anything substantial out of the war, any material object, any territory or trade, or anything else of that sort."

"ACADEMIC GENTLEMEN"

"In some of the foreign offices there were men who personally knew me and they believed, I hope, that I was sincere in assuring them that our purposes were disinterested, but they thought these assurances came from an academic gentleman removed from ordinary sources of information, and speaking idealistic purposes of cloister. They did not believe I was speaking the real heart of the American people and I knew all along that I was. Now I believe everybody who comes into contact with the American people knows that I am speaking their purposes."

"The other night in New York at the opening of the campaign for funds for our Red Cross I made an address. I had not intended to refer to Russia, but was speaking without notes and in the course of what I said my

own thought was led to Russia and I said that we meant to stand by Russia just as firmly as we would stand by France or England, or any other of the Allies.

"The audience which I was speaking was not an audience from which I would have expected enthusiastic response to that. It was rather too well dressed. It was not an audience, in other words, made up of the class of people who would have the most intimate feeling for the sufferings of the ordinary man in Russia; but that audience jumped to its feet in enthusiasm. Nothing that I said on that evening seemed anything like the enthusiasm that single sentence aroused."

NOTHING TO GAIN

"Now, that is a simple, gentlemen. We cannot make anything out of Russia. We cannot make anything out of standing by Russia at this time—the remotest of European nations as far as we are concerned, the one with which we have had the least connections in trade and advantage and yet people of the United States rose to that suggestion as to no other that I made in that address."

"That is the heart of the American and we are ready to show you by any act of friendship that you may make possible, our real feelings toward Mexico. Some of us, if I may speak so privately, look back with regret upon some of the more ancient relations that we have had with Mexico long before our generation; and America, if I may so express it, would now feel ashamed to take advantage of her neighbor."

"So hope you can carry back to your homes something better than the memory of words. You have had contact with our people. You know your own personal reception. How gladly we have opened to you the doors of every establishment that you wanted to see and have shown you just what we are doing, and I hope you have gained the right impression as to why we are doing it."

"We are doing it, gentlemen, so that the world may never hereafter have to fear the only thing that any nation has to dread—the unjust and selfish aggression of another nation."

PAN-AMERICAN IDEA

"Some time ago, as you probably all know, I proposed a sort of Pan-American agreement. I had perceived that one of the difficulties of our past relationship with the Latin Americans was this, that the famous Monroe doctrine was adopted without your consent, without the consent of any Central American or South American states. If I express it in terms we so often use in this country, we said, 'We are going to be your big brother, whether you want us or not.'"

"We don't ask whether it was agreeable to you that we should be your big brother. We said, we are going to be. Now that was all very well as far as protecting you from aggression from the other side of the water was concerned, but there was nothing in it that protected you from aggression from us, and I have repeatedly seen uneasy feelings on the part of the representatives of the states of Central and South America that our self-appointed protection might be for our own benefit and our own interest, and not for the interests of our neighbors."

"So I said, 'Very well, let us make an arrangement by which we will give bonds. Let us have common guarantees that all of us will sign declaration of political independence and territorial integrity. Let us agree if any one of us, the United States included, violates the political independence or territorial integrity of any of the others, all the others would jump on her.'"

"I pointed out to some gentlemen who were less inclined to enter into this agreement than others that that was in effect giving bonds on the part of the United States that we would enter into an arrangement by which you would be protected from us. Now that is the kind of agreement that will have to be the foundation of the future life of nations of the world."

"The whole family of nations will have to guarantee to each nation that no nation shall violate its political independence or its territorial integrity. That is the basis—the only conceivable basis—for the future peace of the world, and I must admit that I was ambitious to have the states of the two continents of America show the way to the rest of the world as how to make the basis for peace. Peace can come only by trust. So long as there is suspicion there is going to be misunderstanding. So long as there is misunderstanding there is going to be trouble."

TRUST IS NECESSARY

"If you can once get a situation of trust, then you have got a situation of permanent peace. Therefore, every one of us, it seems to me, owes it as a patriotic duty to his own country to plant seeds of trust and confidence instead of seeds of suspicion and variety of interest. That is the reason I began by saying to you that I have not had the pleasure of meeting a group of men who were more welcome to me because you are our own neighbors."

"Suspicion of your part, or misunderstanding on your part, distrusts us more than we would be distressed by similar feeling on the part of those less near by. When you reflect how wonderful the storehouse of treasure Mexico is, you can see how her future must depend on peace and honor, so then nobody shall exploit her. It must depend upon every nation that has any relations with her, and citizens of any nation that has any relations with her, keeping within the bounds of honor and fair dealing and equity, because so soon as you can admit your own capital and the capital of the world to the free uses of the resources of Mexico, it will be one of the most wonderfully rich and prosperous countries in the world."

"And when you have foundations of established order, and the world has come to its senses again, we shall, I hope, have the very best connections that will assure us all of permanent cordiality and friendship."

## HILO HIGH SCHOOL GIVES MANY TO ARMY

HILO, June 6.—No less than thirty-one former teachers and students of Hilo High School are now in the United States Army. The students also are in the Navy, one in the British and the other in the American. The present faculty and students feel very proud of the showing made by their former fellow students and teachers.

Mariner Mair, son of James Mair, of Hakulo Plantation, is in the British Navy and is doing remarkably well. John Todd, son of Supervisor W. A. Todd, is in the United States Navy and is getting along well.

The young men who are in the United States Army are all well known in Hilo. Their names follow:

Albert Ahin, Futuosi Arakawa, Kenneth M. Baragar, William Brown, Francis Carter, E. A. Clowes, J. H. DeL, Kenneth Doh, Yoshio Enomoto, Chiyota Fujita, Henry Hattori, Earl Hiyotsu, Tadachi Igasaki, Shigeo Kadoguchi, Henry Kai, Alfred Kamamoku, Hideoyama Kawai, Shoji Kawano, Jack Kennedy, Harold Kamehameha, Thurston Lyman, Hayato Nakamoto, Wallace Naupe, Daniel Nathaniel, Shigeo Okuma, Peter Peko, Sumitomo Saito, Charles Vannatta, Bernard Vicens and Lu Kong Wong.

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## Honolulu Girl To Marry Radio Chief

SAN DIEGO, May 27.—Announcement has just been made of the engagement of Miss Beatrice Dredge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Dredge of Oakland, to Lieutenant Elery Stone, U. S. N. Elery Stone is a member of the engineering corps in the United States Navy and is stationed at the Naval Station in San Diego and resides at the University Club here.

The bride-elect belongs to a family well known in Oakland and in Honolulu. She is a graduate of Miss Merriam's school in Piedmont. Her brother, Mr. Amelger Dredge, is at present in the engineering corps in France. She is a niece of A. A. Young, Mrs. C. C. von Hamm and Miss Bertha Young of Honolulu.

Lieutenant Stone is a son of the late Edgar Parkman Stone. His mother and sister, Miss Allison Stone, not long ago visited San Diego and made many friends in navy circles while here.

He was graduated from the University of California, where he specialized in wireless telegraphy. The wedding will take place in the fall.

WILSON SOON TO BECOME AN IMMORTAL

PABIS, June 10.—(Associated Press)—The newspapers agree that President Wilson, Chairman Emeritus and Premier Salandra of Italy are to be elected to membership in the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences.

## NAME DESTROYERS AFTER 1917 HEROES

Two of the four destroyers now under construction at Pacific shipyards will be named after heroes of the present war, according to advices received from Washington by the local naval recruiting station.

One will be named the Kalk, in honor of Lieutenant Stanton Kalk, who was officer in charge of the deck of the Jacob Jones when the destroyer was sunk by a German submarine. After the ship was torpedoed, Kalk swam from raft to raft trying to equalize the load, so that the men who survived might keep afloat until rescued. Kalk was picked up with the others but, weakened by exposure and exhaustion, died on December 6, 1917.

The Ingram will be named in honor of Osmond Kelly Ingram, gunner's mate, first class, who was killed when the destroyer Cassin was torpedoed on October 16, 1917. He ran aft to throw the death charges overboard and was killed when the torpedo struck.

The other two destroyers will be named after Commander James H. Ward, the first officer of the navy killed in action in the Civil War, and Lieutenant John Yarnall, who was awarded a medal for gallantry at the battle of Lake Erie.

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# DIVER RAIDER SUNK OR CAPTURED OFF CAPES OF VIRGINIA IS REPORTED

Confirmation Not Secured and Small American Steamer Was Sunk Saturday Seventy Miles Off Maryland Coast

WASHINGTON, June 10.—(Associated Press)—One of the enemy submarines which has been operating off the Atlantic Coast of this country, bringing destruction to the smaller craft of the coastwise shipping has been captured or sunk by a United States destroyer. This is the report which has reached here from an Atlantic port and was in circulation yesterday although official confirmation could not be secured from the navy department.

Whether or not the report is correct the enemy raiders are still operating as late as Saturday were sinking coastal shipping.

Announcement was made by the navy department last night that the American steamer Pinar del Rio was attacked and sunk on Saturday seventy miles off the coast of Maryland. This indicates that the Hun submarines are operating over a wider area of that they have turned their course from south to north for it gives a new location of enemy presence.

The destruction of the Pinar del Rio adds to the list of those dead or missing from the enemy attacks for the captain and seventeen of his crew are reported as missing. It brings the total of ships known to have been destroyed up to sixteen, eight of them steamers and eight schooners.

The steamer destroyed on Saturday was a small freighter of sixteen hundred tons registry.

The Harpathian and the Vinland were both sunk at positions considerably south of the one where the Pinar del Rio met her destroyer.

## LIBERTY MOTOR IS GIVEN APPROVAL

British Ambassador Told of Success and United States Should Feel Confident

WASHINGTON, June 10.—(Associated Press)—Ambassador Reading has received a cablegram from London telling of successful tests of the Liberty Motor and is told to advise the United States that it should develop the production.

The cable message to the British ambassador said: "Technical authorities report that the new Liberty Motor has been subjected to sufficient air tests and experiments to warrant confidence in them. The excellent results secured place this motor in the first line of high powered engines. The United States should develop production of them with every confidence and without further delay."

United States factories where Liberty Motors are being made are already attaining quantity production.

The senate committee which is investigating Liberty Motors in connection with its investigation of aeroplanes and their production said yesterday that motor production was becoming such that all demands for the new type of engines would soon be met.

After visiting a certain aircraft factory the committee said that production of planes there was reaching quantity basis.

On May 17, Theodore M. Knapp, in an article in the daily press, said: "Tomorrow the one hundredth De Havilland plane equipped with a Liberty Motor will be shipped to France. The De Havilland Four, with its Liberty Motor installed, is the fastest flying machine in the world. It can be seen daily at the feet of the Dayton (Ohio) Wright Company. It is a circle around the Rolls Royce in the same sort of plane, and the Rolls Royce is admittedly the most powerful aerial engine that the Old World has produced."

Yes, the Yanks are coming.

W. S. A.

AMERICANS ALL HEROES AND TO BE DECORATED

AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 10.—(Associated Press)—It is understood that the French government, in appreciation of the gallantry of the American forces engaged in the second Battle of the Marne, which checked the German advance on Paris, has decided to confer a decoration on that front.

W. S. A.

AIKOKU MARU GROUNDS UPON ROCKY LEDGE

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—(Associated Press)—The Aikoku Maru is reported to have grounded upon a rocky ledge and to be in a serious position. She is a steamer of about 2500 tons registry.

W. S. A.

BURNING HULK IN PACIFIC SIGHTED

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—(Associated Press)—Four hundred miles out at sea from a Pacific Port, the burning hulk of a three masted schooner was discovered on Tuesday night. The report of the sighting of the burning hulk was brought in by a steamer which arrived in the port yesterday. The name of the burning vessel is not told and there has been no report of the sighting of small boats or rescue of the members of the crew.

W. S. A.

CIVILIAN MURDER AT LONG RANGE CONTINUES

AMSTERDAM, June 10.—(Associated Press)—Socialist Deputy Wendell, in the reichstag has denounced the policy of maintaining a military dictatorship in Alsace-Lorraine. He said the population of that province had been strongly German in their sympathies at the beginning of the war, while now that condition has been reversed, due to the oppressive measure of the autocrats.

W. S. A.

SISTER OF CZAR NOW SAFE IN SWITZERLAND

BERNE, June 10.—(Associated Press)—The arrival of the Grand Duchess Olga, sister of the former Czar of Russia, strengthens the persistent report that the Romanoff family may be permitted to take up its residence here. It is regarded as significant that the German authorities made it easy for the Grand Duchess to secure permission to pass through Germany to Switzerland.

W. S. A.

## AMERICAN LOSSES ARE MOUNTING UP

Nearly Three Thousand Have Paid Supreme Sacrifice To Free World of Huns

WASHINGTON, June 10.—(Associated Press)—The first regular weekly casualty list, issued yesterday by the war department, summarizes the American losses in France to date, showing the total number of casualties to be 3215.

Deaths from all causes in the American army in France have been 2927. The missing, including prisoners known to be held by the Germans, number 342, and the total wounded are 4046.

Yesterday's daily report showed thirty three killed in action, nine dead from wounds, eleven from disease, one killed in an airplane accident and four otherwise. Severely wounded number forty six, with seventy-four other wounded, the extent of their injuries being announced as "undetermined." There are twenty missing for the day.

The total number of Americans who have so far died in action, including 291 killed at sea, is 1033. Three hundred and ten have died of wounds received in action and 1192 have died of disease.

Yesterday's casualty list also contains the names of two Marines dead of wounds and ten others wounded.

W. S. A.

## AMBASSADOR FRANCIS BACK IN PETROGRAD

WASHINGTON, June 9.—(Official)—Ambassador David Francis has returned to Petrograd, the state department is informed.

The United States Ambassador left the former Russian capital during the disturbances, which drove from Petrograd all of the Allied diplomats prior to the signing of the Russian Central Power papers at Brest-Litovsk.

W. S. A.

MILITARY AUTOCRACY CREATES ANTI-GERMANS

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W. S. A.